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for warehouse at another port, it may be forwarded to the port at which the manufacturing warehouse is located under an immediate transportation without appraisal entry or warehouse withdrawal for transportation, whichever is applicable.

(b) *Bond required.* Before the transfer of the merchandise to the manufacturing warehouse is permitted, a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.62 of this chapter shall be required.

(c) *Domestic merchandise.* When the proprietor of any bonded manufacturing warehouse desires to receive therein any domestic merchandise, except merchandise subject to internal-revenue tax, to be used in connection with the manufacturer of articles permitted to be manufactured in such warehouse, including packages, coverings, vessels, and labels used in putting up such articles, an application in the following form shall be sent to the port director for approval and after approval retained by the warehouse proprietor:

APPLICATION TO RECEIVE FREE MATERIALS

Port of _____, 19 ____.

To the Port Director:

Application is hereby made to receive into the bonded manufacturing warehouse known as _____, situated at _____, the following described articles and materials:

Marks	Nos.	Description	Quantity	Value
.....
.....
.....

(Signature) _____

Port _____, 19 ____.

To the warehouse proprietor in charge of the bonded manufacturing warehouse specified above:

The above described articles and materials are hereby permitted to be received into the warehouse in your charge, to be used therein in connection with the manufacture of articles as authorized by law.

Port Director _____

(d) *Domestic spirits and wines.* For the transfer of domestic spirits from the bonded premises of a distilled spirits plant to a bonded manufacturing ware-

house, or for the transfer of domestic wines from a bonded wine cellar to a bonded manufacturing warehouse, a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.62 of this chapter, shall be required.

(e) *Monthly statement.* At the end of each month, the proprietor shall file with the port director a statement of all imported merchandise on which Internal Revenue tax has not been paid which was used by the proprietor in the manufacture of articles. The statement shall report this information for each warehouse entry represented in the manufacturing process.

[28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 73-312, 38 FR 30882, Nov. 8, 1973; T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49373, Nov. 1, 1982; T.D. 84-129, 49 FR 23166, June 5, 1984; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41169, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 85-123, 50 FR 29953, July 23, 1985]

§ 19.15 Withdrawal for exportation of articles manufactured in bond; waste or byproducts for consumption.

(a) Except cigars manufactured in bond and supplies for vessels, no articles or materials received into a bonded manufacturing warehouse or articles manufactured therefrom shall be withdrawn or removed therefrom except for direct exportation or transportation and exportation in bond to a foreign country. The exportation or shipment shall in every case be under the supervision of Customs.

(b) The coverings or containers of imported articles or materials, whether or not subject to duty apart from their contents, are not “articles or materials” within the meaning of section 311, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and need not be exported, but may be withdrawn from the warehouse for consumption under Customs Form 7501 upon payment of the duties applicable to such coverings or containers in their condition as withdrawn.

(c) Labels, coverings, and empty containers imported to be used in putting up the manufactured articles, if subject to duty or tax, constitute “articles or materials” within the meaning of section 311, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, but may be withdrawn for consumption upon payment of all applicable duties and taxes.

(d) When waste or a byproduct is withdrawn for consumption, Customs Form 7501 shall be used, modified as necessary and describing in detail the waste or byproduct and the imported material from which it was produced. Such waste or byproduct shall be appraised at its wholesale value at the time of withdrawal in the principal markets of the country from which the material was imported, determined in accordance with the provisions of section 402, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. Upon payment of the duty, the withdrawal permit shall be issued for delivery and a proper credit given upon the manufacturer's bond.

(e) Each withdrawal covering the items which are permitted to be withdrawn for consumption shall contain a summary statement thereon, showing for each class of merchandise the quantity on hand in the account, the quantity covered by the withdrawal presented, and the quantity remaining in the warehouse account, if any.

(f) The general procedure covering warehouse withdrawals for exportation shall be followed in the case of articles withdrawn for exportation from a bonded manufacturing warehouse, except that in the case of flour each copy of Customs Form 7512 shall bear the following legend:

Produced from wheat imported after September 15, 1930, without payment of duty thereon. Must not be exported to Cuba without permission from the director of the port of withdrawal.

(g)(1) Articles may be withdrawn for transportation and delivery to a bonded storage warehouse at an exterior port under the provisions of section 311, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1311), for the sole purpose of immediate export, except for distilled spirits which may be withdrawn under the provisions of section 311 for transportation and delivery to any bonded storage warehouse for the sole purpose of immediate export, or may be withdrawn pursuant to section 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309(a)). Such withdrawal shall be affected on Customs Form 7512, as provided for in §144.36 of this chapter. A rewarehouse entry shall be made in accordance with §144.34(b) of this chapter, supported by a bond on Customs

Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.63 of this chapter.

(2) Domestic distilled spirits transferred from a Customs bonded manufacturing warehouse, class 6, to a Customs bonded storage warehouse, class 2 or 3, in accordance with section 311, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1311), shall be rewarehoused in accordance with the procedure for withdrawal and rewarehousing set forth in paragraph (g)(1) of this section. For other regulations concerning the entry and withdrawal of distilled spirits, see §144.15 of this chapter.

(h) No merchandise manufactured in a bonded manufacturing warehouse may be withdrawn by a person other than the manufacturer either from the manufacturing warehouse or from a warehouse where the merchandise is stored awaiting direct exportation, unless an authorization of the manufacturer is endorsed on the face of the withdrawal, or the manufacturer previously and in writing has transferred the right of withdrawal.

(i) When spirits and wines are withdrawn for shipment to Puerto Rico under section 311, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the procedure outlined in §7.1 of this chapter shall be followed.

(j) As proof of manufacture and exportation, the manufacturer, within 6 months from the date of demand by the port director, shall file in the case of each transaction or period of manufacture a statement certified by the warehouse proprietor showing the date and number of the bond, the quantity and identity of the dutiable or taxable merchandise used, and the quantity and description of the articles into which it has been manufactured, together with the quantities of any byproducts and waste produced. In the case of articles manufactured with the use of distilled spirits, the statement shall also be verified by the foreman or chemist of the factory and shall show the number of packages of spirits used, the marks and numbers, the number of wine, proof and taxable gallons, and the degree of proof.

(k) The same proofs of exportation shall be required as in the case of other warehouse withdrawals for exportation.

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(l) When the fact of exportation of all the products has been established by such proofs and any byproducts and waste have been exported or released for consumption, the bond given by the manufacturer, or the charges against his bond, shall be canceled.

(m) Shortage, irregular delivery, and nondelivery occurring with respect to merchandise withdrawn from bonded manufacturing warehouse while it is under transportation in bond shall be charged against the bonded carrier.

[28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 73-62, 38 FR 5630, Mar. 2, 1973; T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17446, July 2, 1973; T.D. 78-298, 43 FR 38382, Aug. 28, 1978; T.D. 80-271, 45 FR 75641, Nov. 17, 1980; T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49373, Nov. 1, 1982; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41170, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51254, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 95-81, 60 FR 52295, Oct. 6, 1995]

§ 19.16 [Reserved]

SMELTING AND REFINING WAREHOUSES

§ 19.17 Application to establish warehouse; bond.

(a) *Application.* Application for the bonding of a plant of a manufacturer engaged in the smelting or refining, or both, of metal-bearing materials as provided for in section 312, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to reduce the metal content thereof to an unwrought metal, or metal in the form of oxides or other compounds which are obtained directly from the treatment of the dutiable materials provided for in chapters 26 and 71 through 83, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), shall be made by the manufacturer, to the director of the port nearest in which such plant is situated, giving the location of the premises and setting forth the work proposed to be carried on therein.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) *Discontinuance.* At the request of the proprietor the bonded status of the warehouse may be discontinued at any time provided the port director approves such discontinuance and the proprietor complies with directions of the port director with respect to the disposition of merchandise which may remain in the warehouse. The number of warehouses covered by a blanket smelting and refining bond may be reduced by discontinuance without ne-

cessitating a new bond unless the proprietor so desires.

(d) Upon the importation at any seaport or frontier port of the United States of metal-bearing materials in any form intended for a bonded smelting or refining warehouse situated at some other port of entry, they may be forwarded under an immediate transportation without appraisement entry.

(e) *Bond.* Upon the arrival of imported metal-bearing material in any form for the purpose of being smelted or refined, or both, in bond at a port where a bonded smelting or refining warehouse is established, it shall be entered for warehouse. A bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.62 of this chapter shall be on file. The port director shall thereupon issue a permit to the inspector to send such metal bearing materials from the importing vessel or vehicle by designated bonded vessels or vehicles to the smelting and refining warehouse named in the entry.

(f) Bonded metal-bearing materials shall be kept separate and distinct from nonbonded material until they have been sampled and weighed. The proprietor shall maintain a report of sampling, weighing, and assay of each shipment of bonded materials received into the warehouse for 5 years after liquidation of the warehouse entry for shipment.

(g) *Statement of inventory and bond charges.* Where two or more smelting or refining warehouses are included under one blanket smelting and refining bond, an overall statement must be prepared and maintained by the principal named in the bond by the 28th of each month, showing the inventory as of the close of the preceding month, of all metals on hand at each plant covered by the blanket bond and the total of bonded charges for all plants. If the warehouses covered by an overall statement are located in more than one port, each port director may choose to verify the accuracy of the inventory report only with respect to that portion of the report that relates to amounts held at a plant that is located within that port director's jurisdiction. All discrepancies which cannot be reconciled by the port director shall be reported to Headquarters, U.S. Customs